European Communities Commentary

Number 8 January 1974 A Supplement to *Trade and Industry*

Euratom: The European Atomic Energy Community

by L. F. Barclay, Atomic Energy Division, DTI

By the mid-1950s it was widely accepted in Europe that nuclear power would eventually become a major and competitive source of energy; indeed many countries were already looking to the time when nuclear power would reduce their dependence on foreign sources of supply to meet their energy requirements. It was against this background that in Rome in 1957 the Six signed the Treaty setting up the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

Under the Treaty, the Six accepted as a primary objective the creation of conditions for the speedy establishment and growth of nuclear industries. To achieve this end, Euratom was given the task, inter alia, of:

promoting and co-ordinating nuclear research for peaceful purposes in Member States and complementing this national research with a Community programme of research and training;
ensuring the dissemination of technical information;
establishing uniform health-safety standards and ensuring their application;
facilitating capital investment and ensuring the creation of the basic facilities necessary for the development of nuclear energy in the Community;
introducing arrangements to ensure that nuclear materials are not diverted from their intended uses as declared by the users;
ensuring wide commercial outlets and access to the best technical facilities (1) by the creation of a common market in specialised material and equipment, (2) by the free circulation of capital in the field of nuclear energy, and (3) by establishing freedom of employment for nuclear specialists within the Community;
establishing links with other countries and international organisations to foster progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

This article discusses the above aims and outlines progress and developments to date. Euratom has progressed in all the areas mentioned, but not always to the extent originally envisaged. In particular, Euratom has not been successful in co-ordinating the national nuclear research and development programmes of Member States, some of which have in the past been initiated with minimum reference to the Community and have tended to overshadow Euratom's programmes.

The Community research programme

The task of promoting nuclear research in Member States, and of carrying out the Community's own programme of research and training, is entrusted to the Commission. In the 12 years up to 1970, the Six expended about £160 million on nuclear research at the Community's own Joint Research Centre, and some £32 million on research contracts awarded to public enterprises or private firms. The results of this research have been circulated widely to industry within the Community.

Early in 1973 the Nine agreed on a major new research programme, extending to the end of 1976 for the most part, costing some £100 million over the four-year period, and covering both nuclear and non-nuclear work. The programme has two facets: the **common programme** made up of activities of interest to all Member States, which in future will be financed from general Community funds; and the **complementary programme** of activities not of general interest, to which Member States contribute financially according to their interest in any of the research projects which it embraces. Some projects (the so-called 'direct' projects) are conducted intramurally, while others (the 'indirect') are contracted out to national research institutions.

Euratom's Joint Research Centre has extensive facilities for research into most nuclear fields. It consists of four establishments, in which some 1,900 highly qualified scientific and administrative staff, drawn from all the Member States, work side by side: Ispra in Northern Italy, for general research; Petten in the Netherlands, for the study of nuclear materials; the European Transuranium Institute at Karlsruhe in Western Germany, for the study of plutonium and transplutonic elements; and the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements at Geel in Belgium.

The 'box' on page 2 gives details, under broad headings, of the 1973/76 research programme, and lists the finance and personnel committed to the wide range of tasks allotted by the Council of Ministers.

Information

One important function of Euratom is to facilitate the flow of nuclear information within the Community, in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Treaty. Broadly, the Commission is empowered to obtain information on nuclear developments in each Member State, and to pass both this information, and the results of its own research programme, to would-be users in the Community under non-exclusive licence or other appropriate arrangements. There are provisions to protect the security of defence information and the legitimate commercial interests of inventors.

Health and safety

In order to safeguard workers and the general public from dangers arising from accidental exposure to nuclear radiation, Euratom has evolved extensive basic safety standards for adoption by Member States. Revised standards, currently under discussion, are due to be submitted to Ministers in the near future. The continuing task of up-dating the standards is supported by research by the Joint Research Centre in the radiobiological field, and also takes into account the vital work done in such other organisations as ICRP. One aspect of health and safety which has been given new emphasis recently, and on which the JRC has a project, is the study of problems of disposal of radioactive wastes.

Investment planning

To give the Commission an overall view of the development of nuclear power in the Nine, organisations in Member States provide it with information on all major investment projects.

Joint undertakings

Key ventures in the nuclear field may be given the special status of 'joint undertakings', or may receive fiscal and other privileges or may even be financed by the Community. Only a handful of enterprises—mostly nuclear power stations of advanced design—have received this accolade to date.

The Community Research Programme
(As now agreed)

Programme title	Expenditure authorised (*million units of account*)	Personnel authorised
Common Programme: Direct Action		
Handling and disposal of radioactive wastes	6.9	75
Plutonium and transplutonium elements	13.0	126
Material science	8.5	89
Basic research on materials	5.1	50
Hydrogen production	6.7	70
Reactor safety	21.1	232
Applied data processing	6.05	51
Information Analysis Centres	5.1	51
Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements	20.35	170
Technical assistance to nuclear power plant operators	6.1	60
Training	0.745	15
Use of Ispra 1 Reactor	2.2	25
Technical evaluations in support of Commission activities	1.722	20
* European Data Processing Network	1.0	5
Contract research	0.956	17
Standards and reference substances	6.2	71
Environmental protection	13.0	142
Environmental protection (supplementary)	2.85	30
Teledetection of earth resources	1.05	10
New technologies (use of solar energy and recycling of raw materials)	3.05	30
Management and co-ordination	7.684	79
	159.321	1,418
Complementary Programme: Direct Action		
Plutonium and transplutonium elements	8.65	84
Safeguards and management of fissile materials	5.4	57
Operation of the HFR Reactor (Petten)	23.0	95
	37.05	236
Common Programme: Indirect Action		
Education and training	4.5	8
Materials-testing reactors	0.215	2
* Fusion and plasma physics	9.696 (56.196)	132
* Biology and health physics (radiation protection)	1.351 (18.886)	97
* Dragon agreement	10.63 (17.53)	20
Reference substances and methods (BCR)	1.9	6
Protection of the environment: pollution	6.3	4
	34.592	269
Complementary Programme: Indirect Action		
Biology and health physics (adaptations)	5.61	10
Total in mua	236.573	1,933
Total in £ million	98.572	

** These programmes were agreed before February 5-6, 1973.*
The figures in brackets indicate the total expenditure for the duration of these programmes.

Supply Agency

When the Euratom Treaty was signed, it was assumed that nuclear materials would remain in short supply, and the Supply Agency's task was seen as that of ensuring an equitable distribution of these vital resources within the Community. However, nuclear materials have always been readily available, and the Agency has never needed to fulfil the complete role established for it by the Treaty. It is a useful Community forum and focal point for supply questions; and it can on occasion act on behalf of the Community vis-à-vis 'third countries', when the full weight of our combined market potential is an important ingredient of negotiations. Nevertheless its functions in today's conditions need re-examination—a task which the Community will probably take up in 1974.

Safeguards

Another of Euratom's important functions is its safeguards control over nuclear materials. The Commission is required by the Treaty to satisfy itself that:
(1) ores, source materials (natural and depleted uranium or thorium) and special fissile materials (enriched uranium, U-233 or plutonium) are not diverted from their

(*continued on page* 16)

The ECSC: the oldest of the Communities

by P. M. Topley, Iron and Steel Division, DTI

The European Coal and Steel Community was created by the Treaty of Paris, signed in April 1951 by the Governments of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. It is therefore the oldest of the three European Communities. Ratification of the Treaty was the first step by the Six in the long road towards European integration; and a great act of faith: for in 1951 coal and steel were the two commanding heights of national economies, supplying, as they did, energy and materials for the major proportion of industrial activity. The signatories to the Treaty brought together in a common market the bulk of their interests in the two industries, and established an international executive authority—the ECSC High Authority—for the proper regulation of the Community.

In acceding to the European Communities in January 1973, the United Kingdom, of course, became a Member State of the European Coal and Steel Community. The aims of the ECSC, its Institutions, its financial activities, and the implications of its internal commercial policy for the UK, are outlined in this article.

Aims

The aims of the creators of the ECSC are set out in the first part of the Treaty: economic expansion, growth of employment, a rising standard of living and the most rational distribution of production at the highest possible level of productivity, while safe-guarding continuity of employment and avoiding the creation of deep and lasting disturbances in Member States' economies. To attain these ends, the Treaty provides for the abolition of:

duties and quantitative restrictions (or charges having the same effect) on trade in coal and steel between Member States;

discrimination by producers in prices, delivery terms or transport rates, and any measures which hamper the buyer in the free choice of supplier;

restrictive practices tending towards the collusive sharing or exploitation of markets.

Moreover the Treaty provides for action by the Community over a wide field of activity in the coal and steel industries, including investment, production, wages and movement of labour, transport charges, and commercial relations with non-member countries.

Community Institutions

The Treaty of Paris set up four Institutions for the efficient working of the Community: a High Authority (the executive body of the Community), a Common Assembly which exercised supervisory powers, a Council of Ministers acting as the link between the Authority and the Governments of the six Member States, and finally a Court of Justice to ensure observance of Community rules. A high-level Consultative Committee was also set up, consisting of equal representation of producers, workers, and consumers and dealers in coal and steel, to ensure that the views of those concerned in the coal- and steel-producing and -using industries themselves were adequately expressed in Community councils. The number of representatives of the respective Member States' industries depended on their relative importance in coal or steel production, employment of labour, and consumption.

The High Authority, the Common Assembly, the ECSC Council and the Court are no longer in being in the form in which they were established, for in 1967 the Six agreed to merge them (and similar institutions which had been set up for Euratom) with those of the EEC. The ECSC's executive body is now the European Commission; the Assembly's place has been taken by the European Parliament; a single European Court of Justice has jurisdiction over all three Communities; and there is a common Council of Ministers. The Consultative Committee remained in the form in which it had been established.

When the ECSC was originally set up, the founding fathers foresaw a central controlling role for the High Authority, now the Commission. By the time the Treaty of Rome was signed, however, Member States sought some diminution in the role of the Commission. Nevertheless the special position of the High Authority remains, as far as the Coal and Steel Community is concerned, diminuted only by the environment in which it works.

Finance

In order to finance the work of the Community the Treaty requires coal and steel producers to pay a levy on their production to the Commission. The levy rate is currently about 0.3 per cent of production value, depending on the product. Some products attract a higher rate than others—for example, ingots more than special steels. With these funds, and moneys raised by other operations, the ECSC undertakes a variety of financial activities. Under Article 56 of the Treaty the Commission gives assistance to redundant or transferred coal and steel workers, provided that such assistance is at least matched by the Member State. The basis of payment is negotiated in an agreement between the Commission and Government. An agreement for UK steel workers has already been concluded, and one for coal workers is currently under negotiation. The ECSC makes contributions to technical research projects connected with coal and steel, and each Member State has access to comparable work done in other Member States. The UK is receiving contributions for research work carried out in 1973. Discussions are also proceeding on the financing of social-research studies into reemployment possibilities.

The ECSC provides loans at attractive rates of interest for certain other activities. These include: investment projects capable of employing redundant ECSC workers in the declining coal and steel areas; housing for ECSC workers; and investment projects to facilitate the capital-investment programmes of the coal and steel industries. Discussions are in progress under each of these heads, although it will be some time before the scale of assistance becomes apparent.

The internal commercial policy of the ECSC

The rules of the Treaty provide for free trade in coal and basic iron and steel products within the Community. There is a pricing system which provides for controlled competition within the

Member States by requiring producers to publish all their prices at selected basing points. Transport charges also have to be published or notified to the Commission. This has meant considerable changes for our steel and, to a lesser extent, our coal producers and our transport undertakings. Moreover the regulation and supervision of the market will no longer be the responsibility of Government. Our producers will have to follow Community rules on pricing, the administration of which, together with all questions of restrictive practices and market-sharing agreements, will be the primary responsibility of the Commission.

Thus the Treaty of Paris provides for a special relationship between the coal and steel producers and the Commission. In addition to Consultative Committee machinery the Treaty provides that producers, workers, consumers and dealers, and their associations, may present any suggestions to the Commission on questions affecting them. The Commission itself also consults Governments and the other parties concerned. In this regard the Commission conducts both short- and longer-term reviews on Forward Programmes for Coal and Steel separately.

There are areas of the Treaty where Member States have special responsibilities, and Article 71 reserves the powers of the Governments of Member States in matters of commercial policy (ie, trade with third countries). However, it is recognised that Member States shall act in these matters in concert, and representatives of Member States meet regularly to discuss mutual problems (eg, tariff quotas, trade with state trading countries and ferrous scrap exports to third countries).

Eliminating technical barriers to trade within the EEC

Article 100: check-list of draft and adopted Directives

Below we print the usual quarterly revision of our check-list showing the Directives proposed, approved or adopted under Article 100 of the Treaty of Rome. The first list was published in the July 1973 issue of European Communities Commentary.

A word on publication of draft and adopted Directives. The 'L' (Legislation) series of the EEC Official Journal carries the texts of adopted Directives, and the 'C' (Information and Notices) series carries the texts of Commission proposals as first submitted to the Council. Preliminary drafts (which are really nothing more than working documents for Commission Working Groups), and Council revisions of Commissions proposals, are *not* published. In the list below, the dates of issues of the Official Journal containing texts of adopted and proposed Directives are given where they are known. The Journal has appeared in English only since January 1, 1973, but the English texts of adopted Directives published before then (together with all other pre-accession Community legislation) were issued in a series of Special Editions of the Official Journal in December 1972.

The Official Journal is published by HM Stationery Office.

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Motor vehicles		
Type approval	70/156/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (OJ 23.2.70)
Rear registration plates	70/222/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
Noise levels, silencers	70/157/EEC of 6.2.70 adapted to technical progress by 73/350/EEC of 7.11.73	Directives (OJ 23.2.70 and 22.11.73)
Fuel tanks and rear protective devices	70/221/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
Audible warning devices	70/388/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with positive ignition (spark ignition) engines	70/220/EEC of 20.3.70 XI/335/73	Directive (OJ 6.4.70) Commission proposal for technical progress adaptation of Directive
Steering equipment	70/311/EEC of 8.6.70	Directive (OJ 18.6.70)
Access (doors, running boards)	70/387/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Suppression of radio interference	72/254/EEC of 20.6.72	Directive (OJ 6.7.72)
Lighting and light signalling equipment	III/1746/71 Rev 6	Preliminary draft (earlier Commission proposal withdrawn)
Windscreen washers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Field of vision and windscreen wipers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Rear-view mirrors	71/127/EEC of 1.3.71	Directive (OJ 22.3.71)
Electrical connections between vehicles and their trailers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Speedometers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electrical circuits	Work not started	
Maximum speed (method of determination)	Work not started	
Braking devices	71/320/EEC of 26.7.71 XI/443/73	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Preliminary draft (technical progress adaptation)
Safety glass	COM(72)981 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.11.72)
Interior fittings	Reference not yet available	Directive
Weights and dimensions of goods vehicles	DOE is co-ordinating action on this Directive which comes under Article 75 and not Article 100	
Tyres	XI/591/73	Preliminary draft
Mechanical coupling equipment between vehicles and trailers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Anchor points for safety belts	XI/352/73 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with diesel fuelled (compression ignition) engines	72/306/EEC of 2.8.72	Directive (OJ 20.8.72)
Exterior fittings	XI/143/73	Preliminary draft
Head rests	III/706/72 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Anti-theft devices	Reference not yet available	Directive
Strength of seats and their anchorages	COM(73)682 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 26.10.73)
Behaviour of the steering mechanism in case of impact (new title)	COM(72)955 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.11.72)
Safety belts	XI/73/73	Preliminary draft
Identification plates	XI/441/73	Preliminary draft
Reverse gear	Work started but no papers yet available	
De-icing	Work started but no papers yet available	
Interior fittings—identification of controls	Work not started	

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Interior fittings—seats	Work not started	
Special provisions for public service vehicles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Special provisions for taxis	Work not started	
Special provisions for goods vehicles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Towing brackets	Work started but no papers yet available	
Stands (béquille)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reflex reflecting devices	III/2516/72	Preliminary draft
Fog lights	III/2517/72	Preliminary draft
Tractors and agricultural machinery		
Type approval	Reference not yet available	Directive
Maximum speed and loading platforms	Reference not yet available	Directive
Shielding of engines, parts and projecting parts	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Sundry characteristics (total permissible laden weight; location of registration plates; fuel tanks; audible warning devices; noise levels and silencers; ballast weights)	Reference not yet available	Directive
Towable load	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal
Rear-view mirrors	COM(72)282 FINAL	Commission proposal amending COM(68)565 FINAL
Lighting and light signalling devices	XI/277/73	Preliminary draft
Steering equipment	COM(70)1248 FINAL	Commission proposal amending COM(68)565 FINAL
Electrical connection for supplying trailing lighting and light signalling equipment	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Suppression of radio interference	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn. Further work in hand
Driver's seat	III/2202/71 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Passenger seat	XI/402/73	Preliminary draft
Coupling between tractor and trailer	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal
Braking devices	XI/144/73	Preliminary draft
Windscreen and other glass	Work started but no papers yet available	
Atmospheric pollution	Work started but no papers yet available	
Tyres	Work not started	
Power take-off	Work started but no papers yet available	
Field of vision	III/1693/72	Preliminary draft to amend Commission proposal COM(68)565 FINAL
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	Work started but no paper yet available	
Length, width and unladen height	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum authorised weight on each axle and distribution of weight between axles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum vertical load at coupling point	Work started but no papers yet available	
Speed governor	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reverse gear	Work started but no papers yet available	
Safety cabs and frames	III/25/73	Preliminary draft
Other means of protection against the weather	Work started but no papers yet available	
Location of controls	Work started but no papers yet available	
Coupling hooks	Work started but no papers yet available	
Noise level at the driver's ear	XI/305/73	Preliminary draft
Measuring instruments and measures		
General Directive	71/316/EEC of 26.7.71 72/427/EEC of 19.12.72	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) amending Directive (OJ 28.12.72)
Clinical thermometers	R/1028/71 (ECO111)	Commission proposal
Medium precision weights	71/317/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Measurement of the standard mass per storage volume of grain	71/347/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Calibration of ships' tanks	71/349/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Measures of length	73/362/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
Non-automatic weighing machines	73/360/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
Electricity meters	COM(73)276 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 26.10.73)
Meters for liquids other than water	71/319/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Meters for liquids other than water—measuring systems	III/1090/72	Preliminary draft
Meters for liquids other than water—ancillary equipment	71/348/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Gas volume meters	71/318/EEC of 26.7.71 COM(72)1009	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Commission proposal for amendment necessitated by expansion of Community
Making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids Bottles used as measuring containers	R/2207/72 (ECO218)	Commission proposal
Water meters	COM(73)595 FINAL	Commission proposal (26.10.73)
Heat meters	Work not started	
Road and rail tanks used as measuring containers (new title)	III/697/72 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Taximeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Alcohol meters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Saccharimeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Belt weighers	COM(73)597 FINAL	Commission proposal (26.10.73)
Instruments for determining the fat content of dairy produce	Work started but no papers yet available	
Manometers	III/1919/72	Preliminary draft
Apparatus for measuring arterial pressure	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gauges	Work not started	
Fine precision weights	R/1686/73 (ECO171)	Commission proposal
Instruments for measuring humidity in grain	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electronic devices	Work to start soon	
Units of measurement	71/354/EEC of 18.10.71	Directive (OJ 29.10.71)
Automatic checkweighers	III/1918/72	Preliminary draft
Making up by weight or by volume of certain pre-packaged products	COM(73)1731 FINAL	Commission proposal
Differential pressure gasmeters	Work to start soon	
Electrical		
Electrical equipment designed for use between certain voltage limits	73/23/EEC of 19.2.73	Directive (OJ 26.3.73)
Electro-medical equipment	XI/543/73	Preliminary draft
Electro-radiological equipment	XI/590/73	Preliminary draft
Electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres	R/2337/71 (ECO229)	Proposed modification of Commission proposal (COM(70)1138 FINAL) (OJ 27.11.70)
Suppression of radio interference from domestic equipment, portable tools and similar equipment	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from fluorescent lamps	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from radio and television sets	COM(73)569 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 26.10.73)
Suppression of radio interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment	Work started but no papers yet available	
Plugs and sockets	Work started but no papers yet available	
Textiles		
Textile names	71/307/EEC of 26.7.71 R/2809/72 (ECO297)	Directive (OJ 16.8.71) Commission proposal for amendment of Directive
Textiles (binary mixtures)	72/276/EEC of 17.7.72	Directive (OJ 31.7.72)
Textiles (ternary mixtures)	73/44/EEC of 26.2.73	Directive (OJ 30.3.73)
Quantitative analysis of mixtures of fibres of the same chemical nature	Work started but no papers yet available	
Elimination of foreign matter	Work started but no papers yet available	
Pressure vessels		
General Directive	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Seamless steel gas cylinders	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (not yet published)
Aerosols	COM(73)415 FINAL R/2650/73 (ECO264)	Commission proposal Commission amending proposal
Seamless aluminium gas cylinders	III/2209/72 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Welded steel gas cylinders	III/230/73	Preliminary draft
Steam generators Acetylene bottles Camping gas bottles Autoclaves Sterilisation apparatus Diesel engine starting accumulators Pressure reservoirs fitted to motor vehicles Compressed air reservoirs	Work and classification in this sector is being reorganised	

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Dangerous substances and preparations—classification, packaging and labelling		
General	67/548/EEC of 27.6.67	Directive (OJ 16.8.67)
	73/146/EEC of 21.5.73	Amending Directive (OJ 25.6.73)
	COM(73)1140 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (OJ 31.10.73)
	XI/586/73	Draft modification of Commission amending proposal
Pesticides	III/232/73	Preliminary draft
Explosives	13269/III/70	Preliminary draft
Solvents	73/173/EEC of 4.6.73	Directive (OJ 11.7.73)
Paints, varnishes, glues, etc	XI/248/73	Preliminary draft
Household products	III/425/72	Preliminary draft
Corrosives	Work started but no papers yet available	
Detergents	R/1743/73 (ECO179)	Directive approved but not yet formally adopted
Anionic surface agents	R/1744/73 (ECO180)	Directive approved but not yet formally adopted
Non-ionic surface agents	Work likely to start before the end of the year	
Detergents—toxicity	Work started but no papers yet available	
Lifts and lifting apparatus		
Wire ropes, chains and hooks	73/361/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
Lifts and hoists	Work started but no papers yet available	
Cranes	Work started but no papers yet available	
Hoists (monte-matériaux de chantier)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Conveyor-belts	Work started but no papers yet available	
Tools and machine tools		
Grinding wheels and grinding machines (new title)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Woodworking machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Crystal glass		
Crystal glass	69/493/EEC of 15.12.69	Directive (OJ 29.12.69)
Oil pipelines		
Oil pipelines (construction)	COM(68)640 FINAL	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of an initial standardisation in CEN
Precious metals		
Precious metals	III/1581/71	Preliminary draft
Gas appliances		
General	XI/129/73 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Instantaneous water heaters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Cookers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Central heating boilers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas governers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Independent space heaters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas pipelines		
Gas pipelines (construction)	18.871/III/69	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of initial standardisation in CEN
Fertilisers		
General	COM(71)1500 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
	COM(73)1734 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Sampling and methods of analysis	10.388/III/67 Rev 1	Preliminary draft

Subject	Reference of latest paper received	Status (where applicable)
Nitrate of ammonia	Work started but no papers yet available	
Fuels		
Lead in petrol	III/2051/72 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Sulphur content of fuel oils	XI/242/73	Preliminary draft
Rubber and plastics		
Reinforced plastic tanks for carriage of dangerous substances by road	COM(71)1446 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
Construction materials		
Cement	Work not yet started	
Ceramic tiles	Work not yet started	
Glass	Work not yet started	
PVC pipes	Work not yet started	
Fire resistance	Work not yet started	
Construction equipment	Work not yet started	
Mopeds		
Type approval	COM(72)1645 FINAL	Commission proposal
	COM(73)1732 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Motor cycles	Work not yet started	
Sporting guns and ammunition	Work not yet started	
Firefighting equipment	Work not yet started	
Metal scaffolding	Work not yet started	
Packaging materials	Work not yet started	
Wood in the rough		
Wood in the rough	68/89/EEC of 23.1.68	Directive (OJ 6.2.68)
Educational materials	Work not yet started	
Equipment using ionising rays	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective clothing and equipment	Work not yet started	
Pleasure boats	Work not yet started	
Cosmetics		
Cosmetic products	COM(72)851 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.12.72)
	COM(73)1733 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Leaching of substances into foodstuffs		
General	2149/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in glass intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	687/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in stainless steel intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	688/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Lead and cadmium in tableware	Work started but no papers yet available	
Toys	Work started but no papers yet available	

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

What's it short for?

A guide to abbreviations in common use in the Community

One of the difficulties posed by many EEC documents is their tendency to allude to organisations, agreements, systems and procedures by their initials. In an attempt to help readers out, we have put together below a glossary of the more commonly used initials and other abbreviations.

The list is not restricted to EEC terminology, and some non-EEC abbreviations have been included where it is felt they have relevance in an EEC context. Commercial organisations and special-interest groups with representatives in Brussels have been included only where they are of wide interest: these 'European Level Sectoral Organisations' are already listed in a directory published by the Commission and available from HMSO in French (the French title is Répertoire des Organismes Communs Créés dans le Cadre des Communautés Européennes), Dutch, Italian and German, price £2.10 plus 25p postage.

AASM: The **Association of African and Malagasy States** consists of 19 States associated with the EEC under the Yaoundé Convention (see also article in October 1973 issue of *European Communities Commentary*).

ABCC: The **Association of British Chambers of Commerce**, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SN.

ADR: The **European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road,** further details of which can be obtained from the Dangerous Goods Branch of the Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB.

AELE: Association Européenne de Libre Echange (French for EFTA *q.v.*).

AIFTA: The **Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement** came into force on July 1, 1966.

AOCTs: The **Associated Overseas Countries and Territories** of the EEC are associated under Part IV of the Treaty of Rome.

ASP: American Selling Price is a system of US Customs valuation whereby duty is levied not on the price of imported goods but on the price at which the comparable domestic article is freely offered for sale in the USA.

BEUC: Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (the European Bureau of Consumers' Unions).

BIS: The **Bank for International Settlements** was established in 1930 by the central banks of Belgium, France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan, and now acts as a banker (primarily for central banks), serves as a meeting place for the governors of central banks and is a centre of research and information on economic and monetary matters.

BLEU: Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union. Belgium and Luxembourg formed an Economic and Customs Union in 1921. They pool their foreign currency holdings, operate a single balance of payments regime and combine their foreign trade statistics.

BOTB: The **British Overseas Trade Board** was created in May 1971 to have overall control of the Department of Trade and Industry's export promotion work.

BSI: The **British Standards Institution** is the authorised body for the preparation of national standards in the UK, and co-operates with the corresponding bodies of other countries in international committees drawing up recommendations for common standards.

BTN: The **Brussels Tariff Nomenclature** is the standard classification of goods for customs tariff purposes now used by most countries.

CAP: Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC, whose aims are laid down in Articles 38-47 of the Treaty of Rome.

CARIFTA: The **Caribbean Free Trade Association** aims at a gradual reduction of customs barriers and the free interchange of labour forces within the region. At present it has 12 members.

CCC: The **Customs Co-operation Council** studies all questions relating to co-operation in customs matters with a view to attaining harmony and uniformity. The governments of 68 countries are members of the Council.

CCT: Common Customs Tariff of the EEC, often less accurately referred to as **CET (Common External Tariff).**

CECA: Communauté Européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier (French for **ECSC** *q.v.*).

CEE: Communauté Économique Européenne (French for **EEC**).

CEI: Centre d'Études Industrielles, based in Geneva.

CEN: Comité Européen de Normalisation (the European Committee for Standardisation) whose members are the national standardisation organisations of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENEL: The **Comité Européen de Co-ordination des Normes Electriques** (European Committee for the Co-ordination of Electrical Standards) is a parallel organisation to **CEN** (*q.v.*).

CERN: Centre Européen de Recherche Nucléaire (European Organisation for Nuclear Research) based in Geneva.

c.i.f.: The **cost, insurance and freight** value of goods is the **f.o.b.** value (*q.v.*) plus the cost of packaging, freight or carriage, the insurance premium and other charges paid in respect of the goods from the time of loading in the country of export to their arrival at the port of destination, place of trans-shipment or frontier post.

COREPER: The **Comité des Représentants Permanents** (Committee of Permanent Representatives) of the EEC was instituted by Article 3 of the Merger Treaty, 1967, to prepare the work of the Council of Ministers and to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Council.

COST: Co-opération Européenne dans le Domaine de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique (European Co-operation in Science and Technology) was formed to pursue some 50 collaborative proposals in the fields of data processing, telecommunications, transport, oceanography, meteorology, metallurgy and pollution. Although it stemmed from a Community initiative, 19 European countries are members. Nine projects, of which the UK is a party to seven, are already subject to intergovernmental agreement.

CPA: The **Commonwealth Preference Area,** consisting of the Commonwealth States and Territories (except Rhodesia), South Africa, Pakistan, Burma and the Irish Republic, territories administered by any of these countries, and countries under Her Majesty's protection, dates

from the Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932.

CPSA: The **Commonwealth Preference Standstill Area** consists of Cyprus, Papua-New Guinea, the independent Commonwealth countries listed in Annex VI to the Treaty of Accession, the United Kingdom dependent territories listed in Article 24 (2) of that Treaty, and the UK itself. The goods of these countries are entitled to remain free from new and any increased duties imposed on January 1, 1974, until January 31, 1975 (or such earlier date as emerges from the current negotiations provided for in Protocol 22 of the Treaty). See *Trade and Industry*, November 22, 1973, p. 420.

CSCE: Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

DAC: The **Development Assistance Committee** of the OECD (*q.v.*) provides a forum for consultations amongst donor countries on the subject of aid to less developed countries.

DISC: Domestic International Sales Corporation. US legislation allows firms to establish DISCs, which are then entitled to defer tax on 50 per cent of export income.

EAGGF: The **European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund** finances the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (*q.v.*).

EBU: European Broadcasting Union.

ECA: The United Nations' **Economic Commission for Africa** has its secretariat in Addis Ababa.

ECAC: European Civil Aviation Conference.

ECAFE: The United Nations' **Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East** has its secretariat in Bangkok.

ECE: The United Nations' **Economic Commission for Europe** has its secretariat in Geneva.

ECGD: The **Export Credits Guarantee Department,** a Department of State under the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, provides export credit insurance facilities for British exporters.

ECLA: The United Nations' **Economic Commission for Latin America** has its secretariat in Santiago.

ECMT: The **European Conference of Ministers of Transport** was founded in 1953 to achieve the maximum use and most rational development of European inland transport. Eighteen European countries are members.

ECOSOC (or **ESC**)**:** The **Economic and Social Committee,** established under the EEC and Euratom Treaties, considers and expresses opinions on Commission proposals to the Council. See July 1973 issue of *European Communities Commentary*.

ECSC: The **European Coal and Steel Community** was established by the Treaty of Paris, signed in April 1951 by the Six. Denmark, the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom became members of the ECSC on January 1, 1973. See article on page 3 of this issue of the *Commentary*.

EDF: The **European Development Fund** was set up by the EEC (*q.v.*) to make non-repayable grants for the furthering of social and economic development in States associated with the EEC under the Yaoundé Convention and in the Associated Overseas Territories.

EEC: The **European Economic Community** was established by the Treaty of Rome concluded in March 1957 by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and enlarged by the Act of Accession in January 1972. Denmark, the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom became members of the Community on January 1, 1973.

EEG: Europese Economische Gemeenschap (Dutch for EEC).

EFTA: The **European Free Trade Association** was established in January 1960 by the Stockholm Convention concluded by Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. Finland became an Associate Member in June 1961, and Iceland acceded to the Association in March 1970. Denmark and the UK left EFTA on December 31, 1972.

EIB: The **European Investment Bank,** set up under Article 29 of the Treaty of Rome, makes loans and gives guarantees which facilitate the financing of certain projects in all sectors of the economy of the Community. See October 1973 issue of *European Communities Commentary*.

ELDO: European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organisation.

ELEC: The **European League for Economic Co-operation** is an international non-party organisation with headquarters in Brussels, which brings together experts in finance, economics and industry to study common problems and put forward courses of action.

EMCF: The **European Monetary Co-operation Fund** was established by EEC Regulation 907/73.

EMU: Economic and Monetary Union. In March 1971 the Council of the European Communities formally adopted a resolution on the establishment by stages of an Economic and Monetary Union, with completion by the end of 1980.

EØF: Europaeiske Økonomiske Faellesskab (Danish for EEC).

EPO: The **European Patent Office** will, it is hoped, open for the receipt of European patent applications in 1977. Its headquarters will be in Munich. See November 1973 issue of *European Communities Commentary*.

ESRO: European Space Research Organisation.

ETUC: The **European Trade Union Confederation** unites 18 trade union organisations from 15 European countries.

EURATOM: The **European Atomic Energy Community** was established by the Rome Treaty signed in March 1957 at the same time as the Treaty establishing the EEC. See page 1 of this issue of the *Commentary*.

EURO-CONTROL: The **European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation** was established in 1963 to strengthen co-operation among Member States (Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Irish Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the UK) in matters of air navigation, and in particular to provide for the common organisation of air traffic services in the upper airspace.

EWG: Europäische Wirtschaftliche Gemeinschaft (German for EEC).

FAO: The United Nations' **Food and Agriculture Organisation** has its secretariat in Rome.

f.o.b.: The **free on board** value represents the cost of goods to the purchaser abroad, including packing, inland and coastal transport in the exporting country, dock dues, loading charges, and all other costs, profits, charges and expenses accruing up to the point where the goods are deposited on board the exporting vessel or aircraft.

GATT: The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade** is an international multilateral contract which embodies a code of practice for fair trading in international commerce: in particular, under GATT, tariffs have been reduced on products accounting for approximately half of the world's trade.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product at market prices is equal to GNP (*q.v.*) at market prices less net income from abroad.

GIE: The **Groupement d'Intérêt Économique** is a form of business enterprise created by legislation in France in 1967 to provide a legal framework for inter-company co-operation. A draft regulation for a similar entity is under consideration by the Commission of the European Communities.

GNP: The **Gross National Product** at market prices for any country is equal to the sum of the following: consumption expenditure (personal and public); gross domestic capital formation (private and public); exports of goods and services, less imports of goods and services; income received from abroad less income paid abroad.

GSP (more correctly **GSTP**)**:** The **Generalised System of Tariff Preferences** is a system rising out of UNCTAD (*q.v.*) under which developed countries grant preferential tariff treatment to certain goods originating in developing countries.

GUD: The **Gestion de l'Union Douanière** is the part of the Commission of the European Communities with responsibility for administration of the customs union.

IAEA: The **International Atomic Energy Agency** was established in 1956 by representatives of 81 countries to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

IBRD: The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.** Also known as the World Bank. It was founded by the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and has the status of a specialised agency of the United Nations. The Bank makes loans to finance productive enterprises in member countries.

ICAO: The **International Civil Aviation Organisation** is a specialised agency of the UN set up to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport.

ICC: The **International Chamber of Commerce** is concerned with standard rules for commercial transactions, settlement of disputes, and general business and economic problems. The UK address is 52-54 High Holborn, London WC1V 6SW.

ICFC: The **Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation** was established under the auspices of the Bank of England and other institutions to provide finance for industrial developments which are in the national economic interest. The Corporation also administers a block loan from the EIB (*q.v.*). Address: Piercy House, 7 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7BD.

ILO: The **International Labour Office** is a specialised agency of the UN set up to promote decent living standards, satisfactory conditions of work and pay, and adequate employment opportunities, through the creation of international labour standards.

IMCO: The **Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation** is a specialised agency of the UN set up in 1959 to facilitate co-operation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping, such as navigation, safety and pollution control. The secretariat is at 101 Piccadilly, London W1.

IMF: The **International Monetary Fund** was set up together with IBRD (*q.v.*) to promote international monetary co-operation.

INSEAD: Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires (European Institute of Business Administration), Bd. De Constance, F-77 Fontainebleau, France.

ISIC: The **International Standard Industrial Classification** is a numerical classification of all economic activities issued by the UN.

JDI: Joint Declaration of Intent. Under this Declaration, annexed to the Treaty of Accession, the enlarged Community undertook to examine with Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka any trade problems that may arise, with a view to seeking appropriate solutions.

JOCE: Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes. French for OJEC (*q.v.*).

JRC: The **Joint Research Centre** was set up under Euratom as the main instrument in the Community's drive to supplement national research programmes.

LAFTA: The **Latin American Free Trade Association** was set up in February 1960. It aims at an eventual Latin American Common Market.

MFN: Most favoured nation treatment in a commercial treaty between two or more countries guarantees that all parties to the agreement will automatically extend to each other any trade concession which they may subsequently grant to non-member countries. All members of GATT (*q.v.*) adhere to the MFN principle, though groups such as the EEC and EFTA are exempt providing they conform to Article XXIV of the GATT.

NACE: The **Nomenclature Générale des Activités Économiques des Communautés Européennes** is an alternative to ISIC (*q.v.*) used by the orginal six Member States of the EEC for the classification of economic activities. The UK will use a classification closely corresponding to NACE from the beginning of 1976. See July issue of *European Communities Commentary*, page 20.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The Treaty was signed in 1949 between certain European countries and Canada and the USA, to provide an alliance whose purpose is 'to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilisation of their people founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law'.

NIMEXE: The **Nomenclature for the Foreign Trade Statistics of the EEC** is the harmonised nomenclature which the original six EEC countries have adopted to classify goods for compiling their foreign trade statistics.

ODA: Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Eland House, Stag Place, London S.W.1.

OECD: The **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development** was established in 1961 as the successor to OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Co-operation), with the aim of achieving the highest sustained economic growth and employment, and raising standards of living in member countries while maintaining financial stability. The members are Canada, USA, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and 18 West European countries.

OJEC: The **Official Journal of the European Communities**—the official publication of the EEC—is published in two series: the 'L' and the 'C'. Regulations, Directives and most Decisions must be published in the 'L' series to enter into force. The 'C' series contains details of certain draft legislation and announcements.

ORGALIME: The **Organisation de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes** is one of the major special-interest groups that represent interests in the engineering, metal-working and related industries. Address: B-1050 Brussels, Rue Des Drapiers 13.

SDR: Special Drawing Rights were proposed by the IMF (*q.v.*) as a means of providing on a planned basis the additional international reserves needed to finance world trade.

SITC(R): The **Standard International Trade Classification (Revised)** is the version of the SITC adopted by the UN and revised in 1960. It is used by the UK in the classification of goods for compiling foreign trade statistics. At the beginning of 1974 the UK commences the adoption of the NIMEXE system (*q.v.*). See also July 1973 issue of *European Communities Commentary*, p. 14.

SITPRO: The UK Committee for the **Simplification of International Trade Procedures** was set up to study commercial and governmental documentation and procedures in international trade and in domestic trade, where relevant, and to make recommendations to assist the more efficient flow of trade.

SOEC: The **Statistical Office of the European Communities** is the department of the EEC Commission with responsibility for the collection and dissemination of statistics. Details of some statistical publications are given on page 10 of the present issue of *European Communities Commentary*. Address: Centre Louvigny, Luxembourg.

THE: Technical Help to Exporters is the department of the BSI (*q.v.*) which collects details of technical standards abroad. Information is generally provided on a subscription basis. Further details from THE, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

TIR: Transport International Routier is a carnet issued to international vehicle operators, which allows loaded vehicles to cross borders with minimum formalities.

UA: The **Unit of Account** is the unit used by the EEC for the expression of monetary values. It has been given a value equivalent to 0.88867088 grammes

fine gold. Details of the Unit of Account used for customs purposes are given on page 10 of this issue of *European Communities Commentary*.

UNCTAD: The **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,** set up as an organ of the UN General Assembly, aims to promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development.

UNICE: The **Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne** brings together national confederations of employers associations, including the Confederation of British Industry. UNICE has regular meetings with the President and other members of the European Commission, and maintains frequent contacts with individual Directorates of the Commission.

UNIDO: The **United Nations Industrial Development Organisation** was created to promote and accelerate the industrialisation of the developing countries through direct assistance and mobilisation of national and international resources.

VDI: The **Verein Deutscher Ingenieure** (Association of German Engineers) issues *Richtlinien* (*recommendations*) similar to the BSI Codes of Practice. The Department of Trade and Industry maintains a complete set of VDI Richtlinien in the authentic German, and has produced an English-language index (price 50p). Further information: Data and Information Systems Unit, DTI, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN.

WEU: Western European Union. The Member States (Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the UK) seek to co-ordinate their defence policy and equipment and to co-operate in political, social, legal and cultural affairs.

WIAS: The **West Indies Associated States** are a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, formerly British crown colonies but whose status is now one of free association with the UK.

EEC—your questions answered

The EEC Information Unit's function in life is to help firms—small or large—to find answers to the questions posed by the UK's membership of the European Communities. Many of the inquiries received concern firms' own activities or special problems, and are, of course, kept strictly confidential; but many are of general interest, and the answers to some of these are given below in the expectation that readers will find them useful.

Q. I notice that certain goods I import now bear duty expressed as a specific rate in terms of units of account (UA). What does this mean?

A. The unit of account is used by the institutions of the European Communities to express monetary values without constant reference to national currencies of the Member States.

The unit of account used for customs purposes (eg, classification and import duties) has a value of 0.88867088 gramme of fine gold. The parity for the pound sterling is the relation between the weight of fine gold contained in the unit of account and the weight of fine gold corresponding to the par value of the pound sterling communicated to the International Monetary Fund. The UK rate is 2.4 UAs to the pound sterling. The trader should calculate the total UAs applicable for the quantity he wishes to import, and then convert them to sterling. This method should be used for calculating import and revenue duty on all types of goods.

When the unit of account is used in Community Regulations made under the Common Agricultural Policy (eg, in expressing the value of import levies, compensatory amounts, exports refunds, etc) a special conversion rate of 2.1644 UAs to the pound sterling is employed. Normally, such values are converted into UK terms prior to publication by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce.

Q. Are there any EEC publications which give comparative statistical profiles of the Member States?

A. The Statistical Office of the European Communities issues a variety of statistical periodicals, each giving information on a branch of economic or social activity in the Member States. Many appear annually; others are issued quarterly or at even shorter intervals. Those likely to be of particular interest to readers include:

General Statistics
11 issues per year (annual subscription: £7.00); contains the principal data on short-term economic trends in the Community by subject and by country.

Foreign Trade: Monthly Statistics
11 issues per year (annual subscription: £7.00); information relating to short-term developments in external trade of Member States and Associated Countries.

Social Statistics
6 issues per year (annual subscription: £7.50); contains details of population, employment, wages, standard of living and education.

Regional Statistics
Annual (£2.10); statistics of economic and social life of the Community's regions. (The current edition has no information on UK, Denmark and the Irish Republic.)

Energy Statistics
Quarterly (annual subscription: £7.00); data on production, consumption, prices and foreign trade in coal, oil, gas and electricity.

Industrial Statistics
Quarterly (annual subscription: £5.75); indices of industrial production in the countries of the Community and data on production of basic materials and manufactured articles.

Basic Statistics
Annual (83p); statistics on most aspects of life in the Community, in several other European countries and in the main industrial countries in the rest of the world.

All the above publications can be obtained in the UK, singly or on subscription, from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or from any branch of HM Bookshop.

For answers to *your* questions, contact the EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877—Ext. 3591 for publications: Exts. 5377, 5479, 5480 or 3579 for questions on EEC matters.

Members of the Consumers' Consultative Committee nominated

Last September the Commission gave their approval to Commissioner Scarascia Mugnozza's proposal for a Consumers' Consultative Committee which would represent consumers' interests in the Commission, and, either on its own initiative or at the request of the Commission, advise on the creation, implementation and effect of policy in the sphere of consumer protection and information.

Like the Consumer Protection Division set up within the Commission's Environment and Consumer Protection Service, and the programme of consumer policy action recently proposed by the Commission, the Consultative Committee forms part of the Commission's overall approach towards implementing the wishes of the Heads of State or of Government (as expressed at the Paris Summit Conference in October 1972) that action for the benefit of European consumers should be strengthened and co-ordinated. Its 25 members—15 representing organisations in Europe concerned or interested in consumer questions, and 10 'independents' selected on the basis of their expertise in consumer affairs—were to be nominated by the Commission as follows:

(1) three representatives of BEUC (European Bureau of Consumers' Unions);

(2) three representatives of COFACE (Committee of Family Organisations in the European Community);

(3) three representatives of EUROCOOP (European Community of Cooperative Societies);

(4) six representatives of CES (European Confederation of Trades Unions), EO/CMT (the European Organisation of the World Confederation of Labour) and CGT/CGIL (the liaison office);

(5) the ten public figures versed in consumer affairs.

The names of the Committee's members have now been announced by the Commission. They are given below, with the 10 members nominated on account of their special qualifications in consumer affairs listed last.

Member	European organisation	National organisation
M. Castelain	BEUC	Président, BEUC; Association des Consommateurs, Belgium
Mr. Dumont	BEUC	Vice-President, BEUC; Consumers' Association, United Kingdom
Fru Groes	BEUC	Formand Forbrugerradet, Denmark
M. Gilles	COFACE	Secrétaire Général de la Ligue des Familles Belges; Vice-Président du Conseil de la Consommation de Belgique; Président du Comité Consommateur de COFACE, Belgium
M. Bouis	COFACE	Secrétaire de la Conféderation Nationale des Associations Populaires Familiales; Membre du Conseil d'Administration de l'Institut National de la Consommation de France
De heer Hilkens	COFACE	Nationale Contactcommissie voor Gezinsbelangen, Netherlands
Sign. Spallone	EUROCOOP	Presidente, Eurocoop, Italy
Herr Schoene	EUROCOOP	Secrétaire Général, Eurocoop, Belgium
Hr. Christensen	EUROCOOP	Direktor FDD, Denmark
Frau Wolfring	CES	Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Germany
Sign. Cavazutti	CES	CISL, Italy
M. Meis	CES	CGT-Lux, Luxembourg
M. de Grave	EO/CMT	Membre du Comité Economique et Social, Service d'Etude de la CSC, Belgium
De heer Van Den Biggelaar	EO/CMT	Staffmedewerker NKV, Netherlands
Mme. H. Mabille	CGT/CGIL	Membre du Comité Exécutif de la CGT; Secrétaire Générale de la Fédération du Personnel du Commerce et de la Distribution et des Services, France
Individuals specially qualified in consumer affairs:		
Mr. MacMahon	BEUC	President, Consumers' Association, Ireland
Frau Stommel	COFACE	Mitglied des Bundestage, Germany
Mr. Wood	EUROCOOP	Co-operative Union, United Kingdom
Prof. Blume	Gewerkschaften	Vorsitzer der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Verbraucher (AGV), Germany
Mrs. Davis		Chairman, Consumer Affairs Group of National Organisations of National Council for Social Service, United Kingdom
Mme. Defosse		Présidente: Rédacteur en Chef; Association Internationale des Journalistes de la Presse Féminine et Familiale; Femmes d'Aujourd'hui; Belgium
Sign. Dona		Segretario generale, Unione Nazionale Consumatori, Italy
M. Estingoy		Directeur de l'Institut National de la Consommation, France
Fru Federspiel		Jurist Forbrugerradet, Denmark
Mlle. Lulling		Membre du Parlement Européen, Luxembourg

Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the Member States of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted—indicators by subject—is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

An extensive bibliography—'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community'—which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade and Industry, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Excluding construction) Seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium	Luxem-bourg	France[1]	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy[4]	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EEC[3,4]	*United States*	*Japan*
Weights in EEC	3.8	0.3	23.5	36.5	0.7	12.6	4.4	18.2	100.0	—	—
Weights in total	1.5	0.1	9.0	14.0	0.2	4.9	1.7	7.0	36.4	*48.4*	*13.1*
1968	88	88	84	83	90	91	81	96	87	*99*	*74*
1969	97	100	94	94	97	94	91	100	95	*104*	*88*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	103	99	106	102	105	99	109	100	103	*100*	*103*
1972	109	103	114	106	109	104	116	102	107	*108*	*110*
1971 1st quarter	103	96	104	102	104	99	106	100	102	*99*	*103*
2nd quarter	103	100	103	103	104	96	106	101	102	*100*	*102*
3rd quarter	104	100	107	102	103	95	108	100	102	*100*	*103*
4th quarter	103	99	109	100	107	100	110	100	103	*101*	*103*
1972 1st quarter	108	98	111	104	107	99	113	97	104	*103*	*106*
2nd quarter	109	102	112	105	106	99	115	102	106	*107*	*108*
3rd quarter	109	104	115	105	109	97	116	103	106	*109*	*111*
4th quarter	115	108	117	109	114	105	120	106	111	*113*	*116*
1973 1st quarter	116	114	122	113	121	105	123	110	114	*115*	*124*
2nd quarter	114	112	122	114	119	114	122	111	116	*117*	*128*
3rd quarter		115	125	113		116	123	112	117	*119*	*131*
1972 September	111	104	115	106		98	117	104	107	*110*	*113*
October	112	107	115	108		105	118	105	109	*112*	*114*
November	114	107	118	109		104	119	106	111	*113*	*116*
December	116	110	119	111		105	123	107	112	*113*	*119*
1973 January	115	108	122	113		106	123	108	113	*115*	*122*
February	116	116	122	115		105	123	110	115	*116*	*122*
March	117	117	123	112		104	122	111	114	*116*	*127*
April	113	112	119	115		113	122	110	115	*116*	*126*
May	120	114	125	112		111	122	110	116	*117*	*129*
June	110	111	123	115		118	121	111	117	*118*	*129*
July	111	115	127	109		119	120	112	115	*119*	*129*
August	121	115	127	112		114	125	111	117	*118*	*131*
September		115	121	119		116	126	112	118	*119*	*132*
October				118				113		*120* (e)	134 (e)
November										*120* (e)	
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	−2.3	+2.4	+2.2	+3.8	−1.7	+2.0	+1.6	+1.1	+0.6	*+1.1*	*+2.4*
On a year earlier	+5.2	+10.6	+8.7	+10.0	+12.3	+20.3	+6.9	+8.2	+10.1	*+7.1*	*+16.5*

[1]Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture.
[2]Mining and manufacturing only.
[3]Excluding Denmark.
[4]Revised figures for Italy from beginning of 1973
(e) Estimated

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

EUROPEAN FREIGHTBUS

THE SUREST WAY INTO EUROPE

EXPRESS

DAILY GROUPAGE SERVICE

12 HOUR TRANSIT TIME
DEPOT TO DEPOT

Serving Monday to Friday:

AMSTERDAM ANTWERP BRUSSELS
DUNKIRK GHENT LILLE
LUXEMBOURG OSTEND ROTTERDAM
THE HAGUE ZEEBRUGGE

NEW AGE (EUROPEAN FREIGHTBUS) LTD.
56-66 Bolina Road, Rotherhithe, London, SE16 2ST.
Telephone: 01-237 0437/8. Telex: 887797.

TABLE 2. UNEMPLOYMENT seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1,2]	Denmark[1,3]	France[2,4]	German F.R.[5]	Ireland[1]	Italy[6]	Netherlands[2,5]	United Kingdom[5]	*United States*[6]	*Japan*[7]
1968	147	163	97	218	88	113	147	95	*69*	*108*
1969	120	129	85	120	86	108	115	94	*69*	*104*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	100	125	129	126	100	100	135	129	*122*	*111*
1972	123	125	145	166	114	114	235	142	*118*	*119*
1971 1st quarter	96	92	121	105	95	96	107	111	*122*	*105*
2nd quarter	96	125	126	126	95	102	122	126	*121*	*110*
3rd quarter	100	133	132	142	100	98	141	135	*123*	*115*
4th quarter	107	150	138	154	112	102	174	146	*124*	*121*
1972 1st quarter	114	138	142	143	114	106	207	149	*123*	*119*
2nd quarter	120	142	146	181	114	113	254	147	*120*	*120*
3rd quarter	125	125	148	192	117	121	265	141	*118*	*122*
4th quarter	130	100	145	176	114	117	237	132	*113*	*117*
1973 1st quarter	125	41	140	141	107	107	220	117	*108*	*110*
2nd quarter	127	106	144	187	103	133	263	106	*107*	*108*
3rd quarter	132	101	158	214	106	100	259	99	*103*	*108*
4th quarter								88		
1972 September	128	117	150	194	117		267	141	*118*	*122*
October	132	104	147	191	114	117	257	137	*118*	*119*
November	131	100	144	179	114		243	132	*110*	*120*
December	127	96	144	157	114		211	126	*110*	*111*
1973 January	125	50	141	131	110	107	202	124	*107*	*111*
February	125	29	139	142	107		217	116	*109*	*108*
March	125	43	139	150	105		239	111	*107*	*110*
April	127	131	143	179	102	133	259	109	*108*	*107*
May	127	83	143	189	102		263	105	*107*	*110*
June	128	104	145	194	105		270	104	*104*	*108*
July	131	107	153	207	105	100	257	102	*103*	*107*
August	131	98	157	216	105		265	99	*103*	*110*
September	134	99	163	219	107		257	96	*105*	*106*
October	137	90	161	237	102		248	91	*100*	
November				253 (e)				86	*104*	
December								86		
Rate %	2.4		1.9	1.5		3.2	2.6	2.2	*4.7*	*1.0*
% change latest three months										
On previous three months	+4.0	−2.7	+9.2	+14.7	+0.8	−24.4	−2.5	−11.7	*−0.4*	*−0.6*
On a year earlier	+4.0	−16.3	+8.2	+25.6	−9.6	−16.8	−3.0	−34.1	*−10.8*	*−11.8*

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1] Insured unemployed. [2] Change of basis during period. [3] Monthly data are weekly averages. [4] Unfilled applications. [5] Registered unemployed.
[6] Based on results of sample survey. [7] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.
[8] Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others). (e) estimated. Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 3. EXPORTS (fob)

Special trade,[1] seasonally adjusted

US$ million *

	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Denmark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,160	2,580	12,708	24,840	792	10,188	8,340	15,348	64,236	*34,416*	*12,972*
1969	10,068	2,952	15,024	29,052	888	11,724	9,960	17,520	97,200	*37,992*	*15,984*
1970	11,592	3,288	17,940	34,188	1,032	13,188	11,772	19,356	112,356	*43,224*	*19,320*
1971	12,081	3,609	20,592	39,009	1,308	15,177	13,953	22,356	128,084	*44,211*	*23,994*
1972	15,612	4,332	25,777	46,187	1,603	18,576	16,386	24,340	152,813	*49,667*	*28,511*
1971 1st quarter	2,868	834	4,818	9,219	312	3,531	3,273	4,896	29,751	*11,370*	*5,538*
2nd quarter	2,898	900	4,893	9,522	321	3,534	3,354	5,623	31,045	*11,106*	*5,928*
3rd quarter	3,186	918	5,382	10,179	321	3,930	3,561	5,820	33,297	*11,805*	*6,123*
4th quarter	3,129	957	5,499	10,089	354	4,182	3,765	6,016	33,991	*11,106*	*6,405*
1972 1st quarter	3,582	1,056	5,913	11,025	369	4,368	3,945	6,044	36,302	*12,045*	*6,675*
2nd quarter	3,821	1,085	6,337	11,472	385	4,487	4,149	6,378	38,114	*11,676*	*6,656*
3rd quarter	3,919	1,055	6,445	11,270	413	4,556	4,025	5,389	37,072	*12,529*	*7,261*
4th quarter	4,290	1,136	7,082	12,420	436	5,165	4,267	6,529	41,325	*13,505*	*7,891*
1973 1st quarter	4,721	1,322	7,630	14,074	467	4,279	5,573	6,863	44,929	*15,692*	*8,266*
2nd quarter	5,273	1,409	8,665	16,106	509	5,170	5,845	7,673	50,650	*16,817*	*8,752*
3rd quarter		1,729	9,931	18,738	547	6,211	6,074	8,062		*18.523*	*9,336*
1972 September	1,361	355	2,289	3,820	142	1,521	1,367	2,127	12,982	*4,237*	*2,535*
October	1,403	374	2,344	4,157	147	1,590	1,379	2,286	13,680	*4,413*	*2,497*
November	1,306	375	2,351	4,171	144	1,510	1,434	2,149	13,440	*4,563*	*2,623*
December	1,581	387	2,387	4,092	145	2,065	1,454	2,094	14,205	*4,529*	*2,771*
1973 January	1,370	396	2,432	4,606	132	1,445	1,759	2,210	14,350	*5,189*	*2,564*
February	1,612	472	2,540	4,776	164	1,603	2,003	2,331	15,501	*5,110*	*3,064*
March	1,739	454	2,658	4,692	171	1,231	1,811	2,322	15,078	*5,393*	*2,638*
April	1,761	419	2,673	5,122	162	1,454	1,793	2,531	15,915	*5,607*	*2,909*
May	1,740	494	2,891	5,550	172	1,685	2,027	2,460	17,019	*5,518*	*2,920*
June	1,772	496	3,101	5,434	175	2,031	2,025	2,682	17,716	*5,692*	*2,923*
July	2,007	593	3,369	6,008	179	2,147	2,109	2,652	19,064	*5,895*	*3,167*
August	2,099 (e)	485	3,228	6,456	185	1,966	1,871	2,660	18,950 (e)	*5,996*	*2,960*
September		651	3,334	6,274	183	2,098	2,094	2,750		*6,632*	*3,209*
October			3,315	6,804 (e)		2,084 (e)		2,655		*6,612* (e)	*3,339* (e)
November			3,411 (e)					2,703			*3,672* (e)
% change latest three months											
On previous three months	+12.2	+22.7	+3.7	+15.0	+7.5	+4.9	+3.9	+1.4	+16.1	*+12.5*	*+12.9*
On a year earlier	+51.7	+63.9	+44.0	+63.9	+32.4	+33.7	+50.9	+23.6	+50.8	*+49.8*	*+33.5*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade.
* All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.
Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade and Industry
All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

TABLE 4. IMPORTS (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2,3]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,304	3,216	13,980	20,148	1,176	10,248	9,288	18,960	85,320	*33,108*	*12,984*
1969	9,984	3,804	17,388	24,924	1,416	12,444	10,992	19,956	100,908	*36,048*	*15,024*
1970	11,352	4,380	19,116	29,808	1,572	14,940	13,392	21,720	116,280	*39,960*	*18,876*
1971	12,390	4,476	21,261	34,356	1,838	16,026	15,159	23,897	129,403	*45,633*	*19,716*
1972	14,903	4,971	26,665	39,783	2,113	19,284	17,142	27,831	152,692	*55,800*	*23,463*
1971 1st quarter	2,952	1,101	4,971	8,091	486	4,020	3,615	5,702	30,938	*10,815*	*4,920*
2nd quarter	3,033	1,104	5,145	8,391	435	3,825	3,660	5,904	31,497	*11,556*	*4,938*
3rd quarter	3,102	1,110	5,502	8,811	450	3,993	3,882	5,952	32,802	*12,057*	*4,722*
4th quarter	3,303	1,161	5,643	9,063	463	4,188	4,002	6,339	34,161	*11,205*	*5,136*
1972 1st quarter	3,573	1,185	6,354	9,435	495	4,458	4,095	6,848	36,443	*13,455*	*5,400*
2nd quarter	3,630	1,136	6,454	9,997	511	4,610	4,234	6,954	37,526	*13,200*	*5,456*
3rd quarter	3,721	1,301	6,606	9,836	511	4,895	4,233	6,530	37,633	*14,056*	*5,955*
4th quarter	3,979	1,349	7,251	10,515	596	5,321	4,580	7,499	41,090	*15,089*	*6,652*
1973 1st quarter	4,704	1,570	7,922	11,845	618	5,355	5,416	8,242	45,673	*16,173*	*7,355*
2nd quarter	5,241	1,753	9,004	13,168	657	6,700	5,627	9,401	51,551	*16,587*	*9,269*
3rd quarter		2,026	10,358	14,553	744	7,837	6,723	10,182		*17,616*	*10,122*
1972 September	1,298	436	2,316	3,346	191	1,623	1,413	2,654	13,277	*4,776*	*2,069*
October	1,281	453	2,340	3,471	192	1,723	1,543	2,554	13,557	*4,805*	*2,091*
November	1,365	474	2,336	3,554	188	1,527	1,536	2,509	13,489	*5,123*	*2,225*
December	1,333	422	2,575	3,490	216	2,071	1,501	2,436	14,044	*5,161*	*2,336*
1973 January	1,543	546	2,515	3,704	196	1,675	1,732	2,573	14,484	*5,260*	*2,254*
February	1,555	506	2,649	4,144	207	2,124	1,823	2,674	15,682	*5,512*	*2,445*
March	1,606	518	2,758	3,997	215	1,556	1,861	2,995	15,506	*5,401*	*2,656*
April	1,639	503	2,662	4,031	209	1,906	1,878	2,876	15,704	*5,273*	*2,881*
May	1,791	620	3,102	4,514	214	2,190	1,892	3,245	17,568	*5,580*	*3,093*
June	1,811	630	3,240	4,623	234	2,604	1,857	3,280	18,279	*5,734*	*3,290*
July	1,902	676	3,539	4,844	263	2,393	2,374	3,277	19,268	*5,767*	*3,256*
August	1,934 (e)	678	3,383	4,904	246	2,593	2,100	3,448	19,286	*5,956*	*3,587*
September		672	3,436	4,805	235	2,851	2,249	3,457		*5,893*	*3,279*
October			3,614	5,435 (e)		2,493 (e)		3,591		*6,241* (e)	*3,635* (e)
November			3,181 (e)					3,611			*3,871* (e)
% change latest three months											
On previous three months	+12.1	+15.6	+0.7	+8.3	+13.2	+10.4	+19.5	+6.5	+16.5	*+5.9*	*+6.3*
On a year earlier	+53.7	+55.7	+46.3	+47.8	+45.6	+58.7	+58.8	+38.1	+54.4	*+27.1*	*+68.9*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] *fob.*
* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated. Source: United Kingdom; Department of Trade and Industry. All others: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

US$ million (unadjusted)

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	28	−216	−1,089	2,726	− 62	2,627	65	−682	*− 444*	*1,048*
1969	74	−410	−1,818	1,609	−191	2,339	31	1,068	*−1,049*	*2,119*
1970	748	−539	− 152	730	−188	761	−474	1,661	*415*	*1,970*
1971	874	−449	527	175	420	1,785	−172	2,588	*−2,789*	*5,797*
1972	1,113		273	398		1,451	1,051	221	*−8,354*	*6,656*
1971 1st quarter	156	−194	− 36	210		−125	−153	154	*677*	*434*
2nd quarter	232	−127	125	− 68		245	−175	833	*− 689*	*1,262*
3rd quarter	189	− 31	13	−232		1,158	50	900	*−2,191*	*2,100*
4th quarter	297	− 97	425	265		507	106	701	*− 586*	*2,001*
1972 1st quarter	279	− 44	− 314	— 52		606	5	− 73	*−1,852*	*959*
2nd quarter	215	49	455	−125		699	267	476	*−2,473*	*1,225*
3rd quarter	235	− 44	− 3	−485		577	382	−355	*−3,331*	*2,091*
4th quarter	384	− 51	135	1,059		—431	397	173	*− 698*	*2,381*
1973 1st quarter	354	—142		207				−845	*− 80*	*514*
2nd quarter				563 (e)				−463	*− 249* (e)	*−372* (e)
3rd quarter								−831		*158* (e)

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics

TABLE 6. EXPORT UNIT VALUES OF MANUFACTURES

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg		France		German F.R.		Italy		Nether-lands		United Kingdom		*United States*	*Japan*	
	US$	Bfrs.	US$	frs.	US$	D.M.	US$	lire	US$	Gdrs.	US$	£	US$	US$	Yen
1968	91	91	96	85	88	96	92	92	95	95	90	90	*91*	*90*	*90*
1969	95	95	97	90	92	93	95	95	97	97	93	93	*95*	*95*	*95*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*	*100*
1971	101	98	106	106	108	103	106	105			110	109	*102*	*105*	*102*
1972			116	107	119	105	115	108			121	117	*105*	*118*	*101*
1971 1st quarter	97	97	103	103	101	101	104	104			105	105	*103*	*101*	*101*
2nd quarter	98	98	104	104	104	102	105	105			108	108	*102*	*104*	*104*
3rd quarter	101	98	106	106	111	104	106	105			112	111	*101*	*106*	*105*
4th quarter	108 (e)	100 (e)	109	109	115	104	109	106			117	112	*103*	*109*	*99*
1972 1st quarter	113	100	114	105	118	104	114	107			123	114	*104*	*113*	*97*
2nd quarter			114	105	118	104	114	107			125	116	*105*	*118*	*101*
3rd quarter			117	108	122	107	116	108			120	118	*104*	*120*	*103*
4th quarter			118	109	119	105	116	108			117	119	*106*	*122*	*104*
1973 1st quarter											122 (e)	121 (e)	*107*		
2nd quarter											132 (e)	125 (e)	*110*		
% change latest 3 months:															
On previous 3 months	+4.6	Nil	+0.9	−0.9	−2.5	−1.9	Nil	Nil			+8.2	+3.3	*+2.8*	*+1.7*	*+1.0*
On a year earlier	+16.5	+3.1	+8.3	Nil	+3.5	+1.0	+6.4	+1.9			+5.6	+7.8	*+4.8*	*+11.9*	*+5.1*

(e) estimated. Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A'

TABLE 7. CONSUMER PRICES
All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]	Luxembourg[1]	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*[2]
1968	92	93	91	89	93	86	93	89	90	*90*	*88*
1969	96	96	94	95	96	92	95	96	94	*94*	*93*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	104	105	106	105	105	109	105	108	109	*104*	*106*
1972	110	110	113	112	111	118	111	116	117	*108*	*111*
1971 1st quarter	102	103	103	103	103	105	103	104	106	*103*	*104*
2nd quarter	104	104	105	105	105	108	104	107	109	*104*	*106*
3rd quarter	105	105	107	106	106	110	105	108	111	*105*	*107*
4th quarter	106	107	108	108	107	112	107	110	112	*106*	*108*
1972 1st quarter	108	108	110	109	109	115	108	113	114	*106*	*108*
2nd quarter	109	109	112	110	110	117	109	115	116	*107*	*111*
3rd quarter	111	111	114	113	112	120	111	116	118	*108*	*111*
4th quarter	113	113	116	115	114	122	114	119	121	*109*	*113*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	116	116	126	117	121	123	*111*	*116*
2nd quarter	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
3rd quarter	118	117	125	121	120	133	124	126	129	*116*	*126*
1972 September	111	112	114	113	113		112	117	119	*109*	*112*
October	112	112	115	114	113		114	119	120	*109*	*113*
November	113	113	116	115	114	122	114	119	121	*109*	*112*
December	114	113	117	115	114		115	120	121	*109*	*113*
1973 January	115	114	117	115	116		116	121	122	*110*	*114*
February	115	114	118	116	116	126	117	121	123	*111*	*115*
March	116	115	119	116	117		119	122	124	*112*	*118*
April	116	116	120	117	118		120	124	126	*112*	*121*
May	117	117	122	118	119	130	122	125	127	*113*	*123*
June	117	117	123	119	120		123	125	128	*114*	*123*
July	118	117	124	120	120		124	125	128	*114*	*124*
August	118	117	124	121	119	133	124	126	129	*116*	*125*
September	119	118	126	122	120		125	127	130	*117*	*129*
October	120 (e)	118	127	123 (e)	121 (e)		126	128 (e)	132	*117* (e)	*129*
November									133 (e)		*131* (e)
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	+1.5	+0.5	+2.2	+2.5	+0.6	+ 2.4	+ 2.1	+1.5	+2.8	*+2.7*	*+4.4*
On a year earlier	+6.8	+5.4	+10.2	+8.1	+6.8	+11.2	+11.5	+8.2	+9.8	*+7.4*	*+15.3*

[1]Excluding rent. [2]Change of basis during period. (e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 8. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]/ Luxembourg	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.[3]	Ireland[4]	Italy[1]	Netherlands	Great Britain[5]	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	83	82	88	82	83	84	80	89	*92*	*80*
1969	90	90	97	90	91	90	89	93	*95*	*89*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	107	108	104	111	111	108	109	109	*109*	*110*
1972	122	119	109	120	125	119	119	122	*119*	*118*
1971 1st quarter	101	103	101	108	108	105	104	103	*105*	*105*
2nd quarter	105	107	103	110	110	106	108	107	*108*	*107*
3rd quarter	111	109	104	112	111	108	110	111	*110*	*112*
4th quarter	111	112	106	113	114	111	114	114	*112*	*113*
1972 1st quarter	115	114	106	117	119	113	114	115	*114*	*111*
2nd quarter	121	117	108	118	122	112	118	118	*117*	*114*
3rd quarter	127	123	111	122	126	121	120	124	*120*	*120*
4th quarter	123	123	111	122	132	126	123	129	*125*	*124*
1973 1st quarter	131	128	112	131	142	131	126	135	*132*	*135*
2nd quarter	134	129	115	130	148		129	132	*132*	*139*
3rd quarter		136	114	128					*136*	*147*
1972 September	134	124	112	122	127	128	122	124	*121*	*121*
October	119	123	114	125	138	121	123	127	*125*	*122*
November	120	123	108	120	128	126	124	128	*124*	*125*
December	128	121	110	122	129	133	121	131	*126*	*126*
1973 January	125	129	112	129	138	122	124	130	*130*	*131*
February	134	128	112	134	145	133	126	135	*132*	*134*
March	133	126	111	128	143	139	124	139	*134*	*139*
April	130	128	111	129	142	133	125	129	*132*	*138*
May	134	126	119	130	148	136	130	130	*133*	*139*
June	139	134	115	130	153	134	131	135	*133*	*141*
July	135	133	114	129	143	135	126	138	*137*	*145*
August		135	113	128	158	144	137	139	*135*	*145*
September		141	116	128					*136*	*151*
October									*139*	
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+2.7	+5.4	−0.9	−1.0	+4.8	+ 1.2	+4.0	+3.5	*+2.0*	*+5.5*
On a year earlier	+11.5	+11.4	+1.8	+4.6	+21.1	+20.4	+9.7	+12.3	*+11.7*	*+22.5*

[1]Department stores. [2]Department and chainstores. [3]Excluding West Berlin. Average weekly sales. [5]Excluding motor vehicles.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

TABLE 9. EARNINGS/WAGES PER HEAD IN MANUFACTURING — Indices 1970=100

	Belgium/ Luxembourg	Denmark[1, 2]	France[6]	German F.R.[7, †]	Ireland[3]	Italy[3]	Netherlands[4]	United Kingdom†	*United States*[5]	*Japan*[6] †
1968	84	81	82	79	76	78	82	81	*90*	*73*
1969	92	90	91	87	86	83	90	89	*95*	*85*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	111	115	110	111	116	113	112	111	*106*	*114*
1972	127	129	120	121	133	124	126	126	*113*	*131*
1971 1st quarter	107	108	104	108	110	109	107	108	*104*	*108*
2nd quarter	110	114	107	109	114	111	110	111	*106*	*111*
3rd quarter	112	117	110	113	118	114	114	112	*106*	*116*
4th quarter	115	121	113	112	122	116	116	115	*108*	*117*
1972 1st quarter	122	123	115	116	127	119	122	121	*111*	*123*
2nd quarter	124	128	118	120	131	121	124	124	*112*	*129*
3rd quarter	129	130	121	122	135	126	128	127	*113*	*131*
4th quarter	132	135	126	126	140	130	129	132	*116*	*138*
1973 1st quarter	140	137	128	130	145	137 (e)	136	134	*118*	*145*
2nd quarter	144		133	135	157	150 (e)	140	139	*120*	*155*
3rd quarter			138				145	143	*122*	*160*
% change latest three months:										
On previous three months	+2.9	+ 1.5	+ 3.7	+ 3.5	+ 8.3	+ 9.5	+ 3.6	+ 2.9	*+1.4*	*+ 3.2*
On a year earlier	+16.1	+11.4	+13.5	+12.5	+19.8	+24.0	+13.3	+13.3	*+7.7*	*+22.1*

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1]Earnings in industry and construction. [2]Including bonuses. [3]Earnings. [4]Hourly earnings industry: males. [5]Gross hourly earnings per productive worker.
[6]Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers. [7]Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings.
[8]Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.
Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reihe 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and United Kingdom ('Department of Employment Gazette').

Euratom

continued from page 2

intended uses as declared by the users; (2) the provisions relating to supply, and any particular safeguarding obligations assumed by the Community under an agreement concluded with a third State or international organisation, are complied with.

To permit the Commission to carry out this function the Regulations stipulate that: (1) the operators must declare to the Commission the basic technical characteristics of their installations;
(2) the operators must keep and produce operating records accounting for ores, source materials and special fissile materials;
(3) the Commission may send inspectors to a Member State for the purpose of applying safeguards, ensuring compliance with the requisite Article of the Treaty, and obtaining and verifying the records;
(4) the Commission are empowered to impose certain sanctions in the event of any infringement of the Regulations.

Her Majesty's Government, which is responsible for ensuring that the above obligations are fulfilled in the UK, has set up a co-ordinating and control unit in DTI for this purpose, and since January 1, 1973, DTI has submitted to the European Commission a list of all the UK's civil nuclear facilities. The Commission's Directorate of Euratom Safeguards in Luxembourg has contacted these facilities, and the declarations of the basic technical characteristics of the installations (design information) have been forwarded to it via DTI. Routine returns showing stocks and movements of source and special fissile material are also submitted to DTI for onward transmission to Luxembourg. The Euratom Safeguards Directorate have to date sent five inspection teams to the UK to verify the design information and operating records of certain nuclear installations.

Although the Euratom Safeguards Regulations cover all users of ores, source materials and special fissile materials, most of the effort is directed towards the major UK nuclear operators (ie, BNFL, UKAEA, CEGB and SSEB).

External relations

From time to time, by specific approval of the Council of Ministers, the Commission acts to conclude agreements or contracts with 'third parties' on behalf of the Community. And, to enable it to maintain an overall knowledge of such commitments, the Commission has to be informed of all agreements concluded on nuclear matters with third parties, so that it can, where necessary, draw attention to any areas of potential incompatibility between the Euratom Treaty and such agreements. Agreements already made by new Member States before joining can be given preference over Treaty clauses. The rights and obligations arising from inter-State agreements on nuclear energy are normally to be assumed jointly by the Community.

A European policy for uranium enrichment

As part of Community planning for security of long-term energy supplies, Community Ministers asked in May 1973 for a study to be undertaken into future Community policy for uranium enrichment. (Enriched uranium is the basis of the fuel in most existing or planned commercial nuclear reactors, and the USA has a near-monopoly supply position in the West at present.) A report—now with Ministers—was prepared which (1) showed the supply and demand situation in Europe up to 1985, and (2) made recommendations on differing scenarios in the light of proposals within the Community to build two different kinds of enrichment plant—the 'diffusion' and 'centrifuge' processes. If both the diffusion and the centrifuge technologies are developed in the Nine, close collaboration will need to be maintained between the respective sponsoring groups. In view of the crucial importance of nuclear generation of electricity, Ministerial decisions on the enrichment issues are a vital part of long-term total energy planning for the Community.

Developments since the UK's accession

The approval of the new four-year research programme was a major achievement, but the first year of UK accession to the Treaty has been basically one of steady acclimatisation and progress. A good start has been made in implementing Euratom safeguards procedures in the UK, and we have put considerable effort into revising the radiological protection standards which the Council of Ministers should soon approve. A reciprocal flow of nuclear information between ourselves and the six founder members of Euratom is under way, and we have been closely involved with long-term energy planning.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office at the Garden City Press Ltd., Letchworth, Herts. SG6 1JS.